

TRANSPORTATION SITE IMPACT HANDBOOK



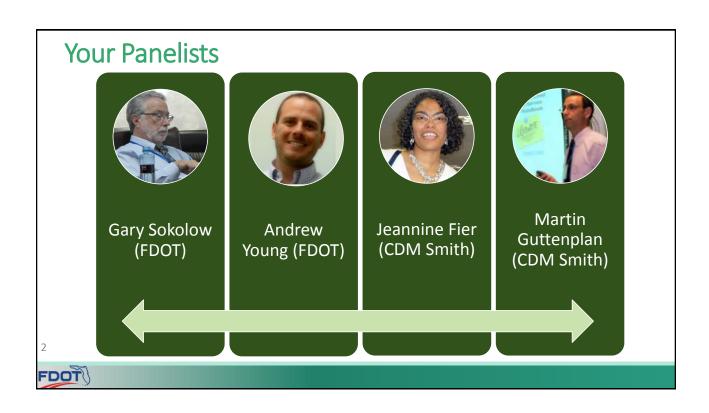
Andrew Young

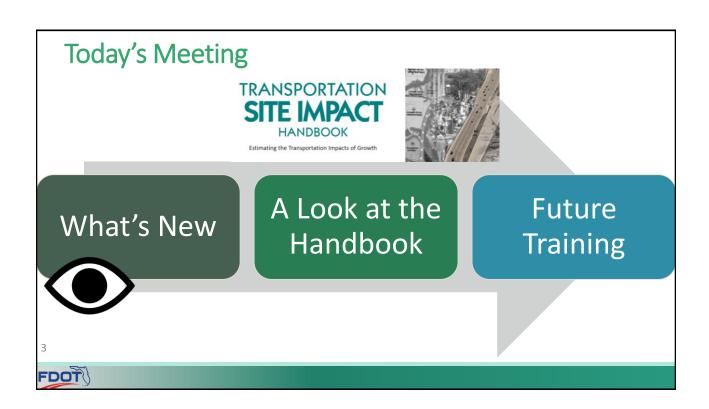
ESTIMATING THE TRANSPORTATION IMPACTS OF GROWTH

2014 Edition

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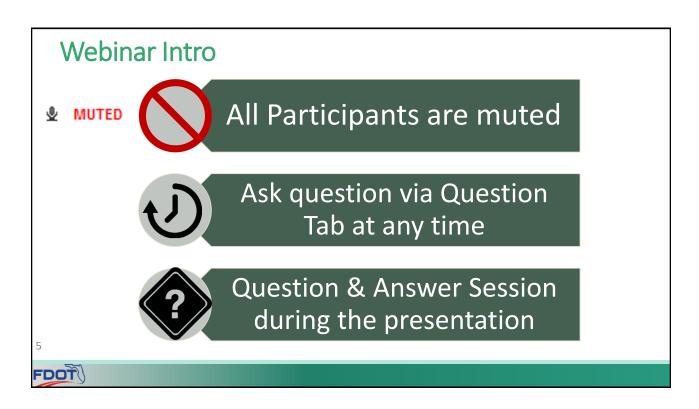


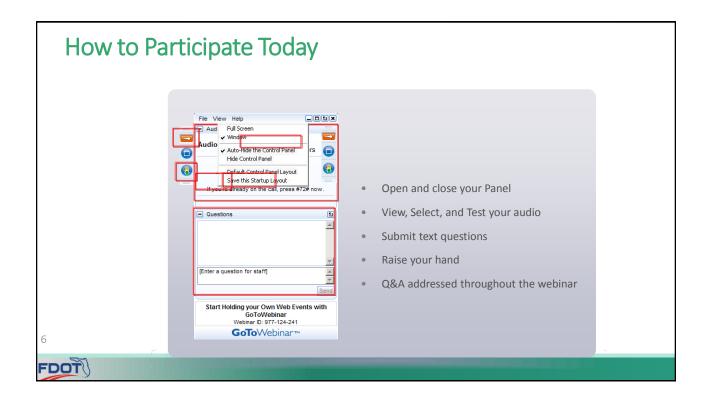


Common Questions

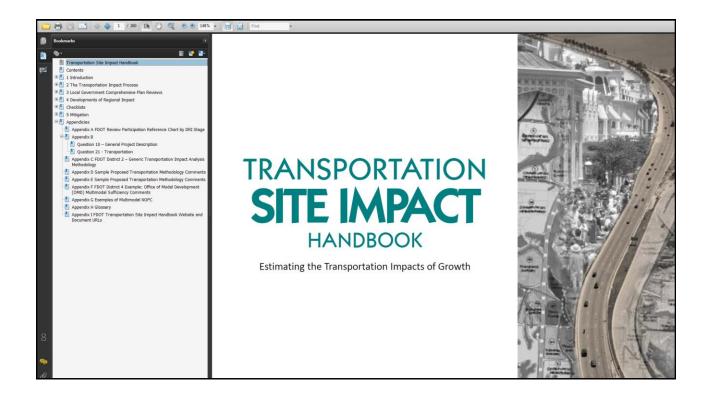
- You will get a copy of the presentation in a day or two
- 1.5 CM Credits (#30194)
- 1.5 PDH Credits
- There will be a recording (no credit however)



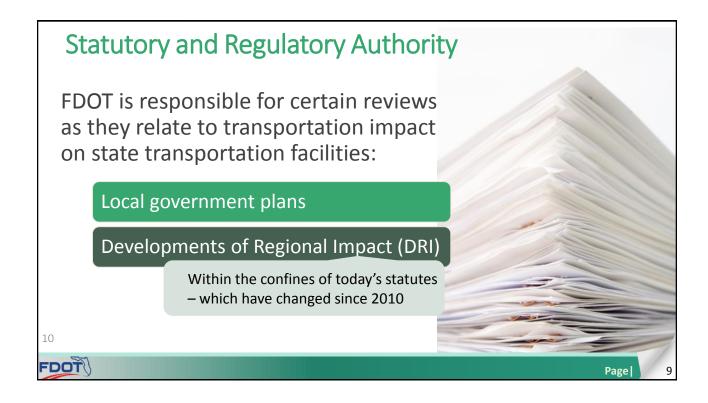




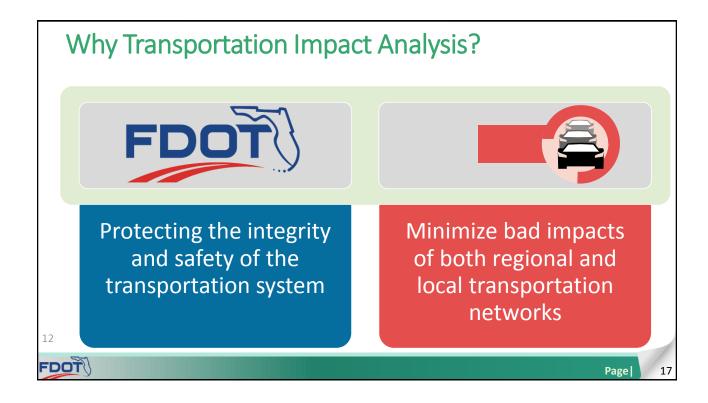


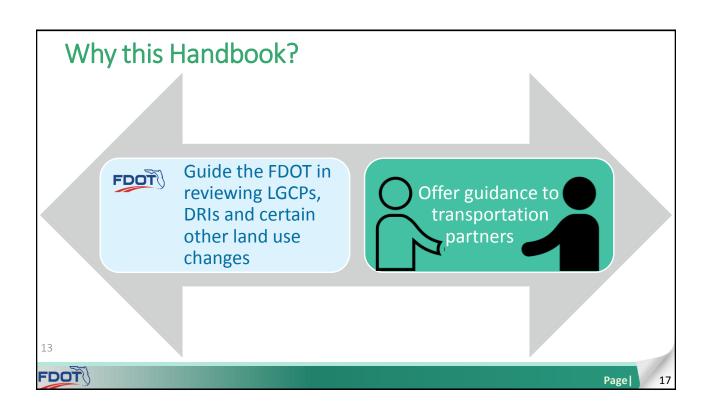








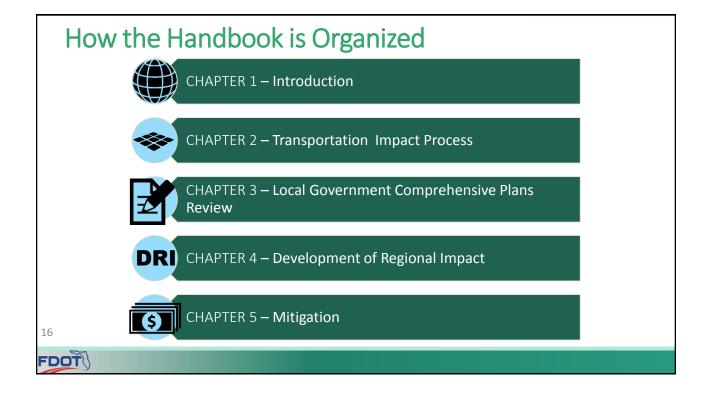


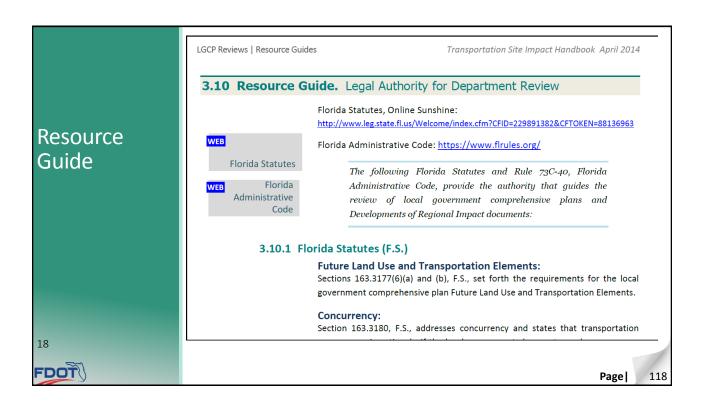


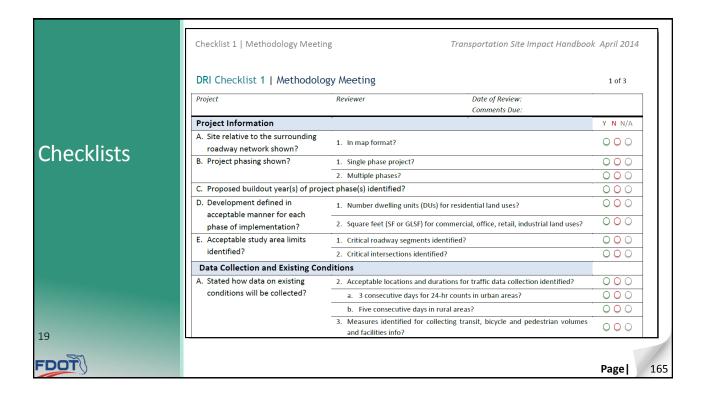


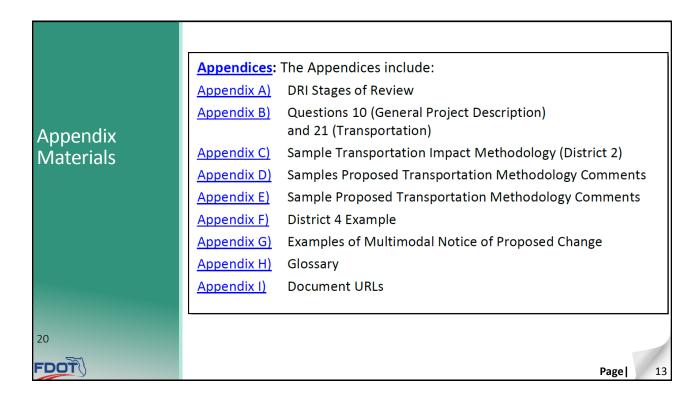
What is Covered Today? Overview of all chapters and what is new Vitgation Analysis Analysis Overview of all chapters and what is new

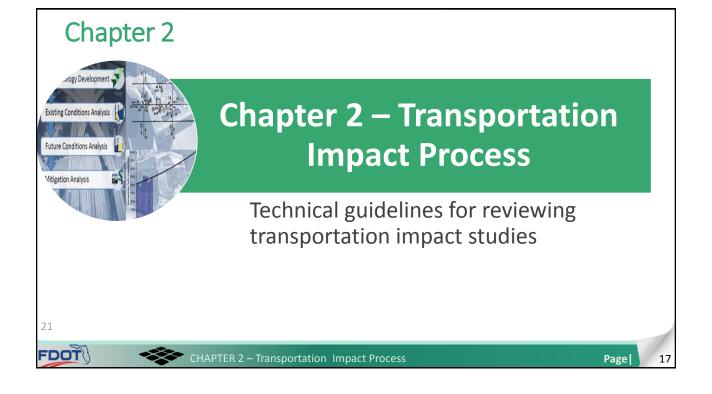
FDOT











Chapter 2 – What's New?

Chapter 2
The Transportation
Impact Process



Still the largest chapter

Much of it is the same guidance

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CHAPTER 2 – Transportation Impact Process

Chapter 2 – What's New?

More multimodal

 Moved away from all the steps being based on the "4-step" process



Recognizes new sources and info

- Trip Generation Manual
- Trip Internalization
- Highway Capacity Manual 2010
- FDOT's 2013 Quality/Level of Service tables and software
- Practical guidance from new sources
- Standard "K" factor

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CHAPTER 2 – Transportation Impact Process





Q/LOS Handbook 2013 & HCM 2010



LOS determinations should be based on methodologies consistent with the latest $\underline{\textit{Highway Capacity Manual}}$, the latest $\underline{\textit{FDOT Quality/Level of Service}}$ <u>Handbook</u> or a methodology determined by FDOT as being comparable.

For existing conditions, Level of Service analysis should be performed along each segment of the roadway system identified in the methodology component within the area of influence. These facilities will include the major roadways and intersections within the study area.

Critical intersections for analysis may be identified based on the importance of the roadways or the volume of development traffic using the intersection. Although arterial facility LOS is stressed in highway LOS standards, detailed analyses at selected intersections may be necessary to evaluate specific movements. Both facility LOS and intersection analysis are appropriate to determine impacts from proposed developments.

The procedures in the latest version of the FDOT Quality/Level of Service Handbook may be sufficient to perform existing condition analyses at the facility level.

CHAPTER 2 - Transportation Impact Process

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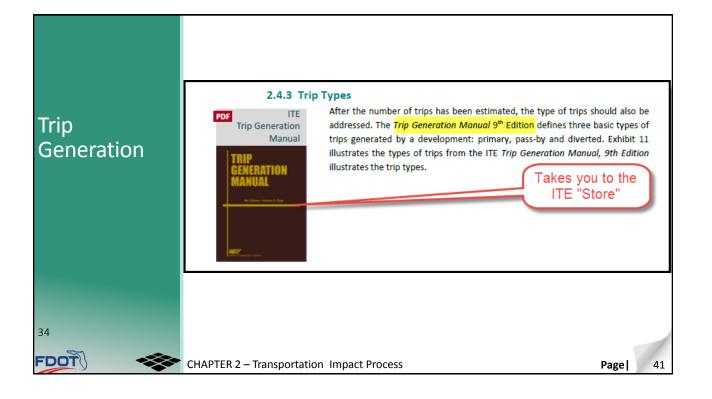


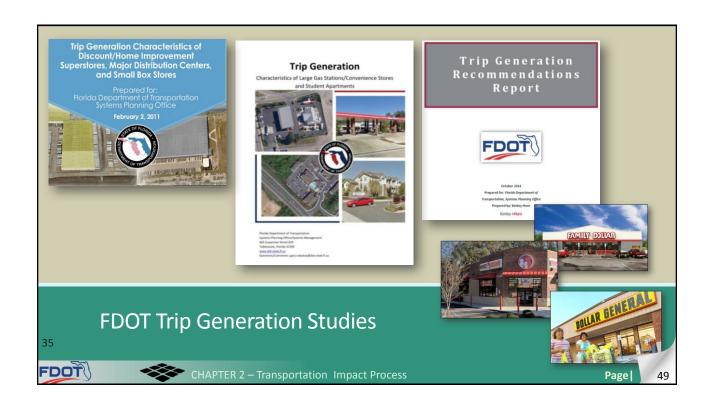
Exhibit 7 Standard K Factors	Area (Population) [Examples]	Facility Type	Standard K Factors (%AADT)
	Large Urbanized Areas with Core Freeways	Freeways	8.0-9.0
	(1,000,000+) [Jacksonville, Miami]	Arterials	9.0
	Other Urbanized Areas (50,000+) [Tallahassee, Ft. Myers] Transitioning to Urbanized Areas (Uncertain) [Fringe Development Area] Urban	Freeways	9.0
		Arterials	9.0
		Freeways	9.0
		Arterials	9.0
		Freeways	10.5
	(5,000-50,000) [Lake City, Key West]	Arterials	9.0
		Freeways	10.5
	Rural [(5,000) [Chipley, Everglades] _	Highways	9.5
	(2,200) [empley, Everglades]	Arterials	9.5
WEB FDOT Standard K Factor	Please go to the FDOT Website on this issue at: www.dot.state.fl.us/planning/systems/programs/sm/tr bit.ly/1gq5dpP	ansition/information	n/default.shtm

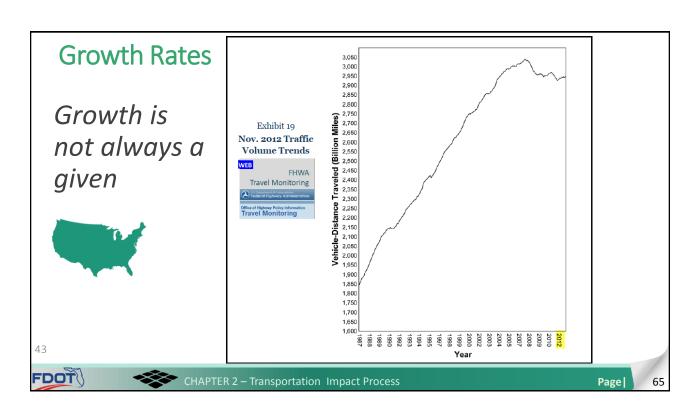
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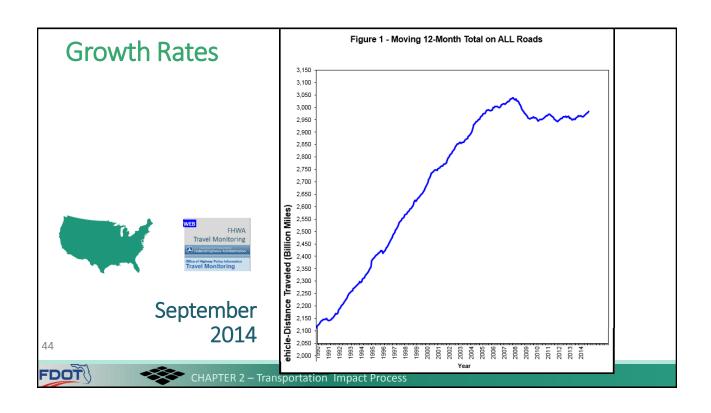
29

Top 9 Things to Review with a Field Visit Why do you need to go out in the field when everything is right there on the aerial? First, because the aerials aren't always The aerials are not right. always right **More Practical** The aerials may not be up to date. You may need to adjust your data collection to account for reality. If a traffic study is based on an obsolete road network it Advice would have zero credibility. The second reason to go out to the site is that there are a lot of important Field Review of details you can't always see on an aerial. In addition to verifying the **Physical Features** information on your hand sketches is correct, add the following details to them while you are in the field: There are a lot of Transit Stops important details you Traffic Signal Operations (Protected Left Turn Phasing, can't always see on an Protected/Permitted Left Turn Phasing, etc.). aerial. No Turn on Red Restrictions Parking Pistrillion 31 CHAPTER 2 - Transportation Impact Process Mike on Traffic blog Page 34

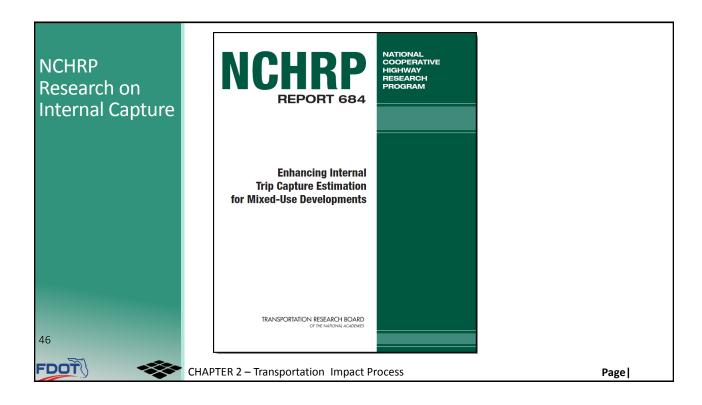


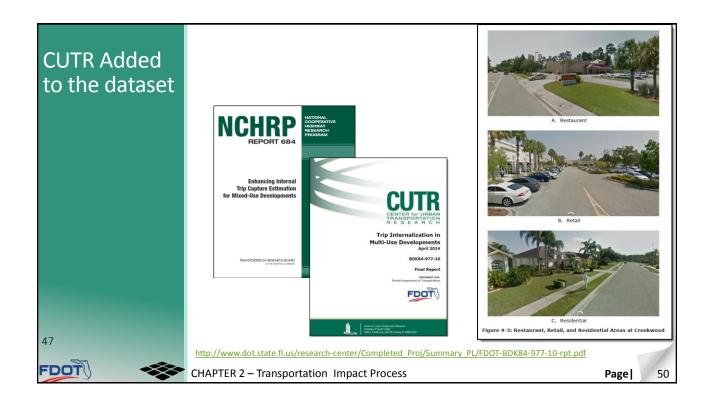


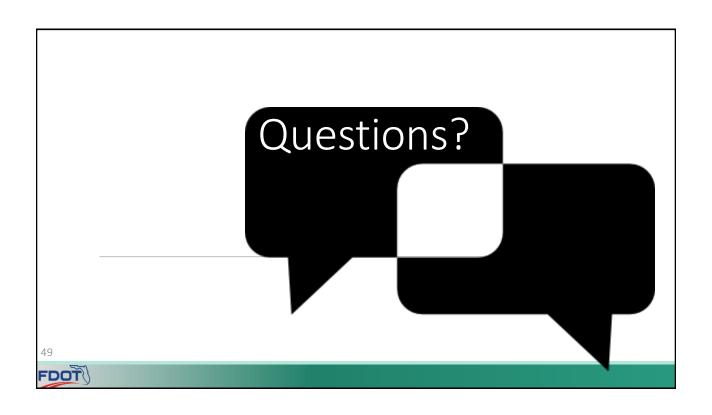


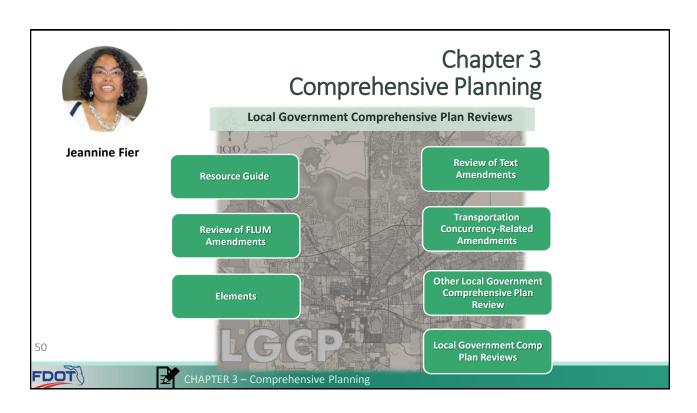


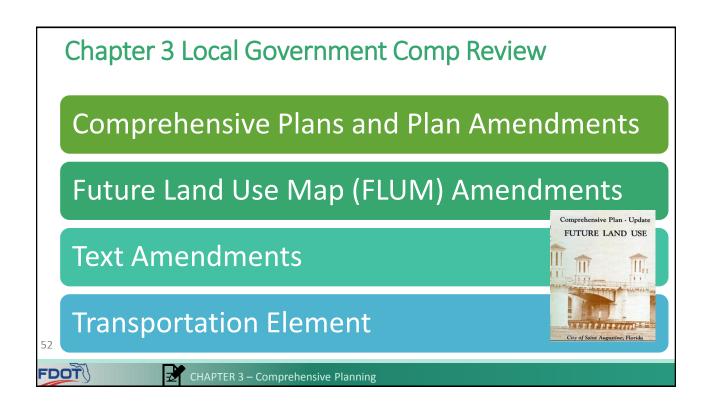


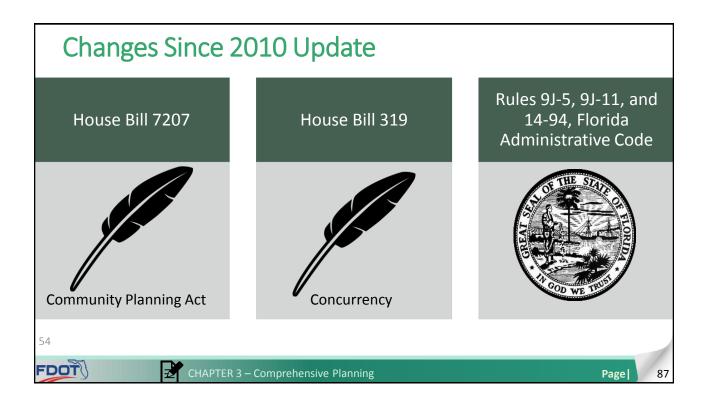












HB 7207: What is Eliminated

- State concurrency requirement for transportation, schools and parks and recreation facilities - optional for local governments
- Financial feasibility for capital improvement plans - back to pre-2005 status
- State Comprehensive Plan from compliance determination
- ► Energy efficiency/greenhouse gas reduction provisions (HB 697)



FDOT

Evaluation and Appraisal Process New scheduling and documentation

FDOT Procedure on Review of Comprehensive Plans

Approved

Effective: November 14, 2012 Office: Policy Planning Topic No.: 525-010-101-d

Department of Transportation

REVIEW OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMPREHENSIVE PLANS

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this procedure is to provide guidance for Florida Department of Transportation (Department) review of local government comprehensive plans (comprehensive plans or plans) and plan amendments adopted pursuant to *Chapter 163, Part II, Florida Statutes (F.S.)*. The procedure reflects significant changes passed by the legislature in the *Community Planning Act* (Act) codified in *Chapter 2011-139, Laws of Florida*. The Act limits the scope of state and regional agency comments to important state and regionally significant resources and facilities that may be adversely impacted by a comprehensive plan amendment if adopted. Department

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CHAPTER 3 - Comprehensive Planning

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House Bill 7207 (2011)

"Community Planning Act"

Changes to state review methods

Repeal of statutory provisions for the designation of TCEAS, TCMAS, and MMTDs

Redefined roles of SLPA and reviewing agencies Revisions to Sector Plan and Rural Land Stewardship Area Programs

FDOT



Important Name Change

- State Land Planning Agency (SLPA)
- Department of Community Affairs

To

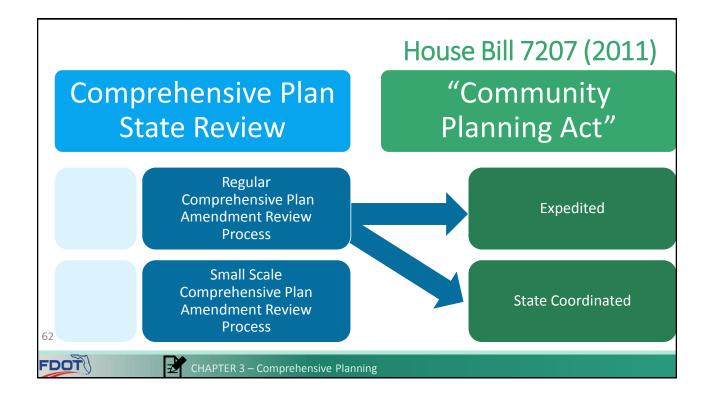
- Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO)
 - Changed all web links





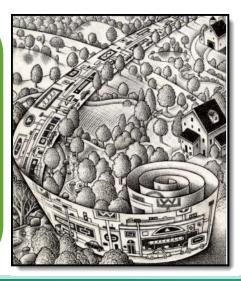
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Concurrency is no longer mandatory

Even though optional, most local governments throughout the state still implement transportation concurrency and have not submitted amendments to rescind.



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CHAPTER 3 – Comprehensive Planning

Source: plannersweb.com

Statewide LOS Standards are now advisory



Rules 9J-5 and 9J-11, F.A.C.

 Repealed in 2011 with portions incorporated into Ch. 163, Part II, E.S.

Rule 14-94, F.A.C.

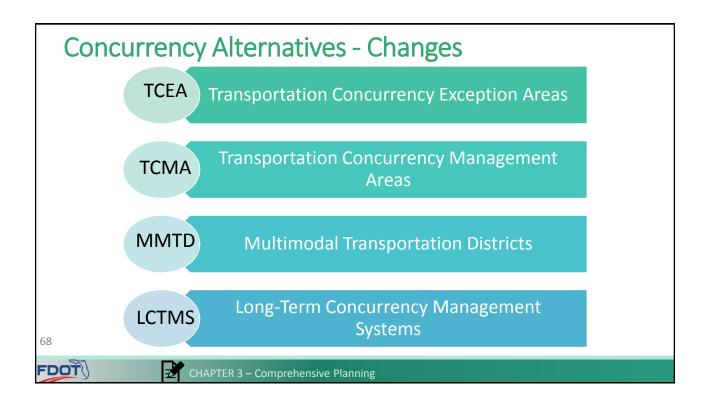
- Repealed in 2012
- Impacted statewide minimum level of service standards

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Revisions

 Changes to designation criteria, development, and agency roles Rural Land Stewardship Area Program

Revisions

 Initiation process, designation, plan amendment process, and state agency coordination and review

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CHAPTER 3 – Comprehensive Planning

Sector Plan and RLSA Programs





Rural Land Stewardship Area Program

- Revisions to initiation process, designation, plan amendment process, and state agency coordination and review
- Agreement not required with DEO

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Sector Plan Components and Review

Long-Term Master Plan (LTMP)

- Overarching Framework
- State Coordinated Review

Detailed Specific Area Plan (DSAP)

- Implements LTMP
- 1,000 acres
- Adoption by local development order

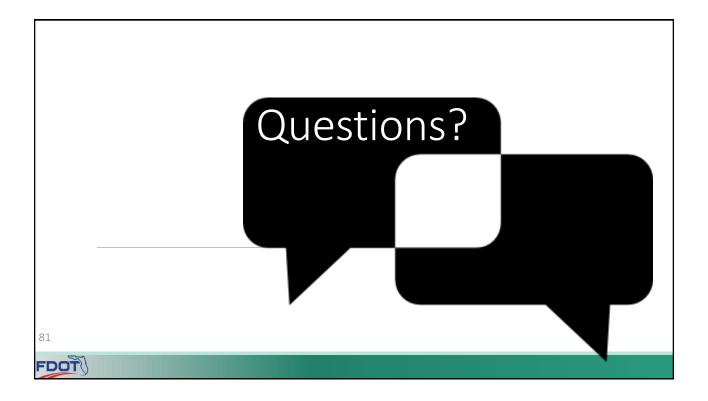
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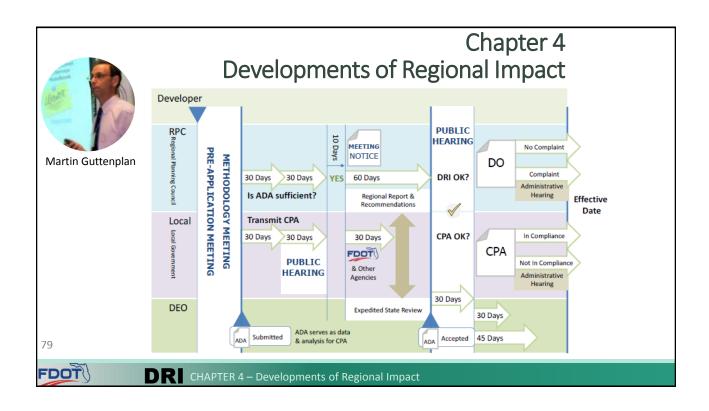






	L	GCP FLUM Amendment Review Checklist			
	LGCP Amendment Review Checklist Evaluation Criteria Y N				
	A. Study area boundaries established to include all significantly impacted SHS segments under proposed FLU amendment land use scenario, including those located outside the jurisdiction of entity pursuing amendments?		000		
		1. All SIS segments identified?	000		
	В.	Transportation impacts for existing FLUM adequately defined for comparison use in review?	000		
		 Land use scenario defined for existing FLUM category which has mix, densities and intensities of primary and secondary permitted land uses? 	000		
		a. Assumptions fully documented?			
		b. Trip-generating characteristics of the existing FLUM Land Use Scenario shown?	000		
77		2. Professionally acceptable method employed to determine distribution of trips for existing FLUM Land Use Scenarios?	000		
FD	ΟŤ	CHAPTER 3 – Comprehensive Planning			





DRI Defined



Any development which, because of its character, magnitude or location, would have a substantial effect on the health, safety or welfare of citizens in more than one county.*

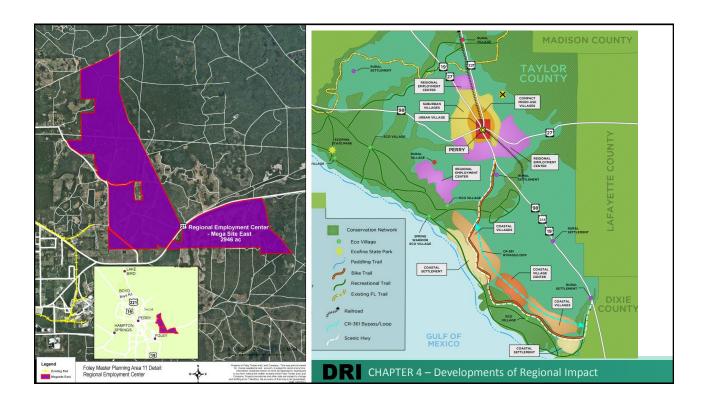
*Exceptions and conditions apply

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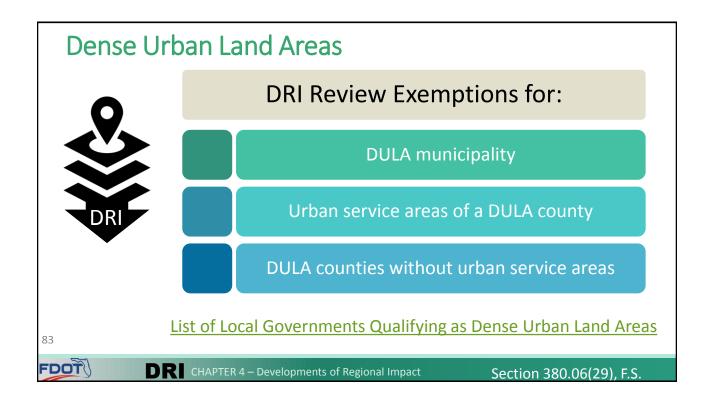
Section 380.06(1), Florida Statutes (F.S.)

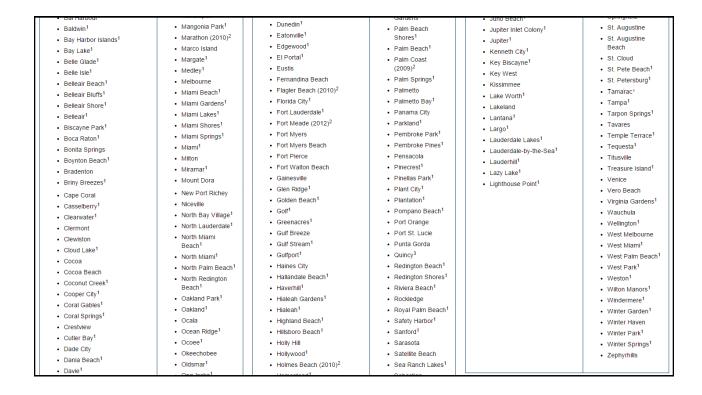
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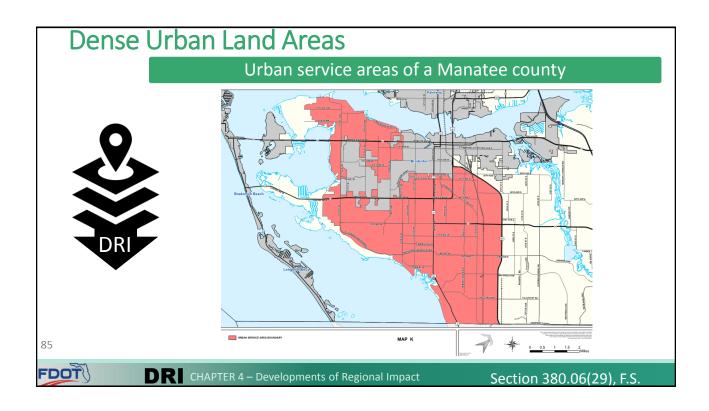
CHAPTER 4 – Developments of Regional Impact











Non-DULA Local Government Exemptions

Non-DULA Cities

- Urban infill
- Community redevelopment
- Downtown revitalization
- Urban service area/boundary

Non-DULA Counties

- Urban infill
- Urban infill and redevelopment
- Urban service area

FDOT

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DRI CHAPTER 4 – Developments of Regional Impact

Other DRI Review Exemption

Urban Service Boundary, 163.3177(14), F.S.

Rural Land Stewardship Area, 163.3248, F.S.

Detailed Specific Area Plan, 163.3245, F.S.

Development identified in airport and campus master plans





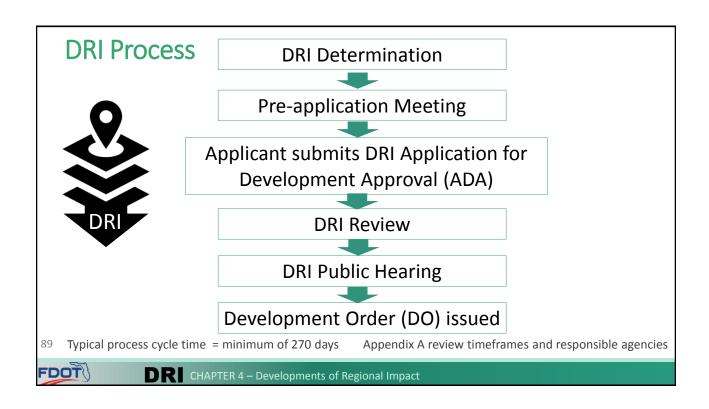
CHAPTER 4 – Developments of Regional Impact

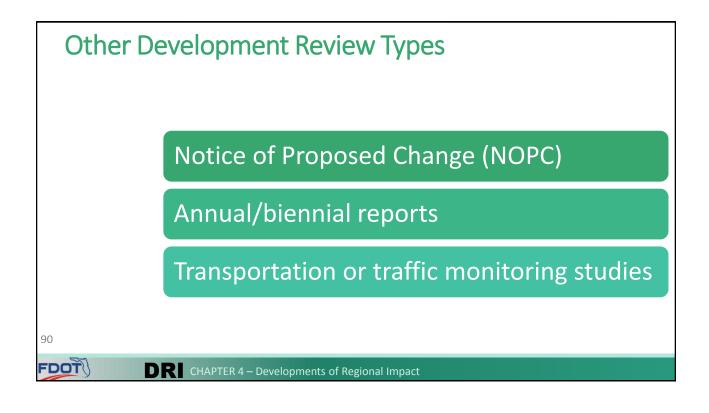
Sector Plans

- Allows large scale CPA at least 15,000 acres to convert to a sector plan and be implemented through detailed specific area plans (DSAPs)
- Allows approved master DRI development order to convert to a sector plan and receive approval through DSAPs
- Previously approved sector plans are governed by the new sector plan provisions



CHAPTER 4 – Developments of Regional Impact





Notice of Proposed Change

- Changed build-out times
- Reduction in single-family units, increase in multifamily & retirement units
- Reduction in retail/office space and industrial s.f.

Exhibit 35 (pg. 155) details what changes would be considered a "Substantial Deviation"

		SED MODIFIC E AND PHASIN	CATIONS TO NG SCHEDULE	
Land Use	Phase I 2010 2020 ¹	Phase II 2020 2032	Phase III 2030 2042	Total
Residential				
Single-Family Detached	1,999 ²	1,740 1,332	1,663 <u>1,181</u>	5,402 4,512
Single-Family Attached	342²	366 727	379 0	1,087 <u>1,069</u>
Multifamily	270²	296 1,250	296 0	862 1,520
Retirement	1,250 ²	250	0	1,250 1,500
Total Residential	3,861²	2,402 3,559	2,338 1,181	8,601
Retail	146,085 140,131	768,850 190,000	768,850 <u>400,000</u>	1,683,785 <u>730,131</u>
Government Center/Office (s.f.)	45,000 112,320 ³	334,138 725,000 ⁴	709,662 200,000	1,088,800 1,037,320
Medical Office	90,000	110.000	0	90,000 200,000
Industrial (s.f.)	100,000	259,500 <u>0</u>	459,500 100,000	819,000 200,000
Community College (Students)	0 ³	400 0	500 900	900
Golf Course (Holes)	0 ³	18 0	0	18 0
Hospital (Beds)	0	150		150
District Park (Acres) Residential	80			80
Facility Assisted Living Facility / Nursing Home (Beds)	50	0 50	0	50 100

Source: DRI # 233, Pasco County (Connerton)





CHAPTER 4 – Developments of Regional Impact

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Celebration, FL Traffic Monitoring & Modeling Study

- Traffic was monitored to determine internal capture, peak hour trips and daily trips
- It was then compared with ITE trip generation rates

Data was collected for the Celebration M&M during 72hour machine cordon line counts. These counts revealed a significant difference from the internal trip values predicted by the ITE Trip Generation Handbook 6th Edition. This difference was evident in both the peak hour and daily trips and created significant internal capture percentages.

- Total Peak Hour Project Trips (actual counts): 3,458
- Total Peak Hour Project Trips (ITE, 6th Edition): 5,044
- Total Daily Project Trips (actual counts): 40,912
- Total Daily Project Trips (ITE, 6th Edition): 56,544
- Calculated Peak Hour Internal Capture: 31.8%
- Calculated Daily Internal Capture:

27.7%

Source: FL ITE Brief 2005



DRI Checklists

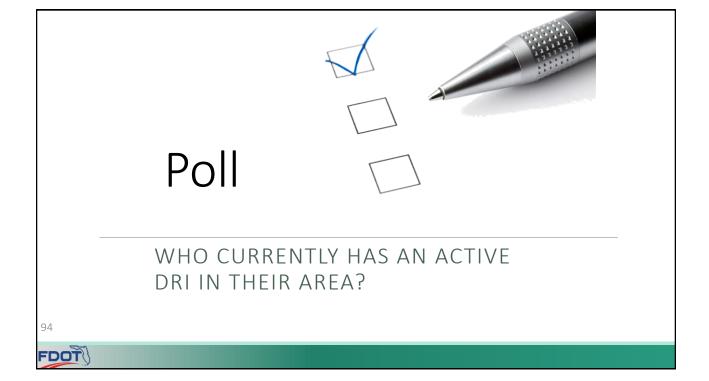
DRI Pre-Application Checklist

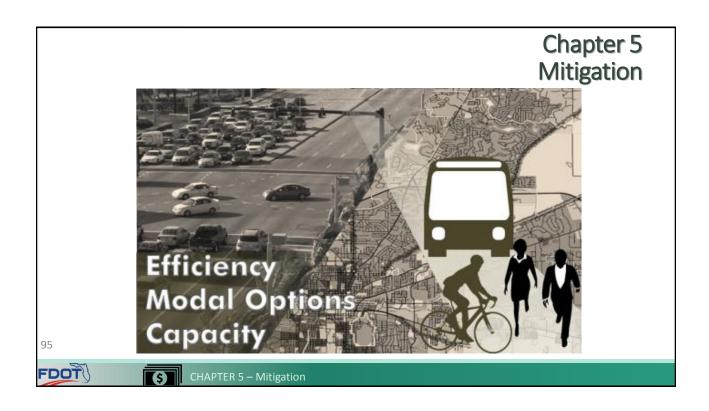
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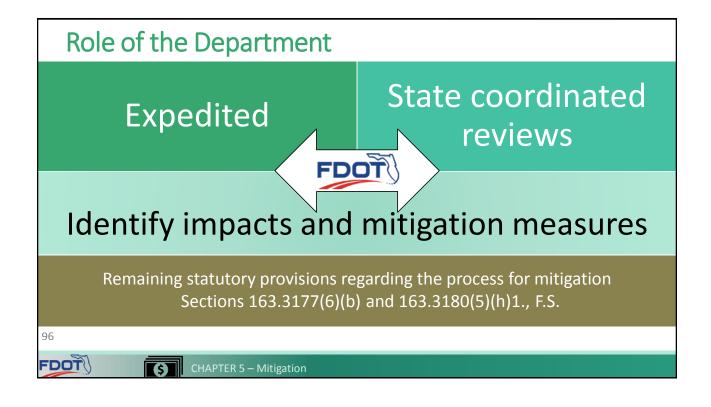
Information to be Provided to Applicant Area Specific				
site impact methodologies	2. Traffic modeling techniques			
used and/or required by the	3. Trip generation methodologies			
Department including:	4. Other software may be used if agreed to be all parties			
Information on:	1. Relevant existing or proposed rights-of-way,			
	2. Proposed or current Major Investment Studies (in urbanized areas			
	3. SIS action or master plans			
	 Any corridors designated in the Florida Transportation Plan within the study area 			
Work Program	 How information regarding facilities programmed for improvement in the first three years of the Department's Five-Year Adopted Work Program may be obtained. 			
LGCP	1. Local Government Comprehensive Plans (LGCP) (as applicable)			
LRTP	MPO Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) (as applicable)			
Transit Development Plan	(as applicable)			

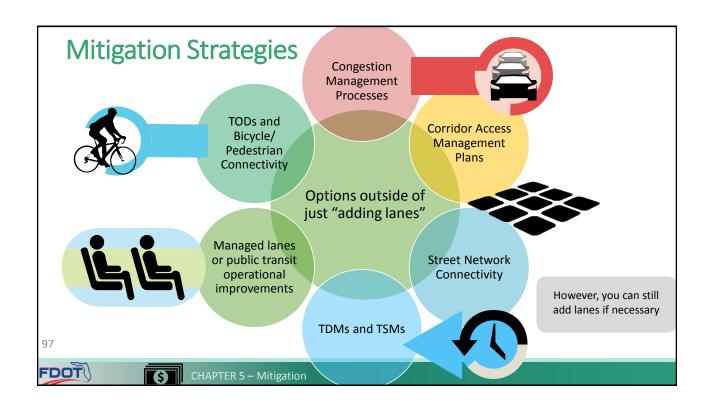


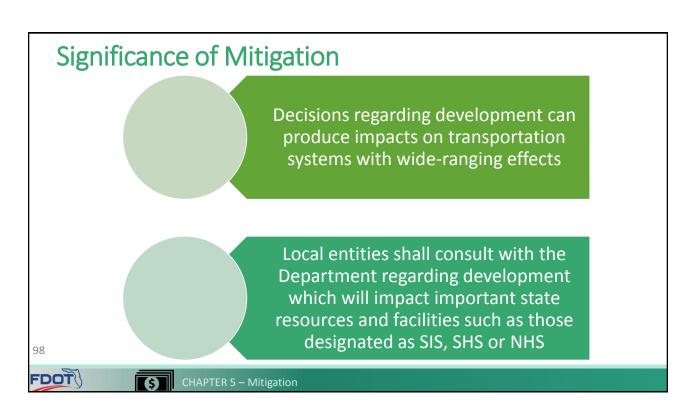
DR CHAPTER 4 – Developments of Regional Impact

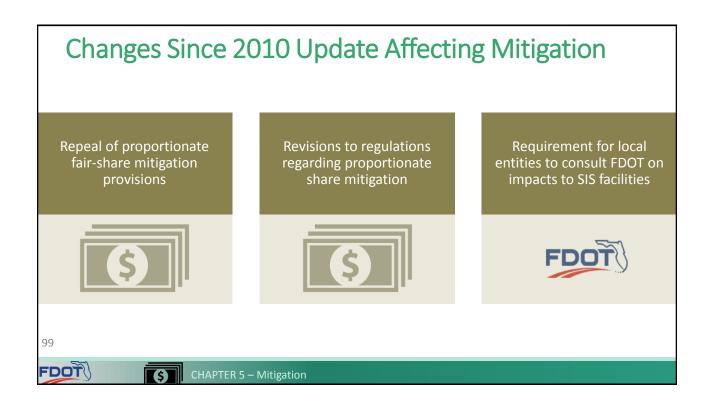


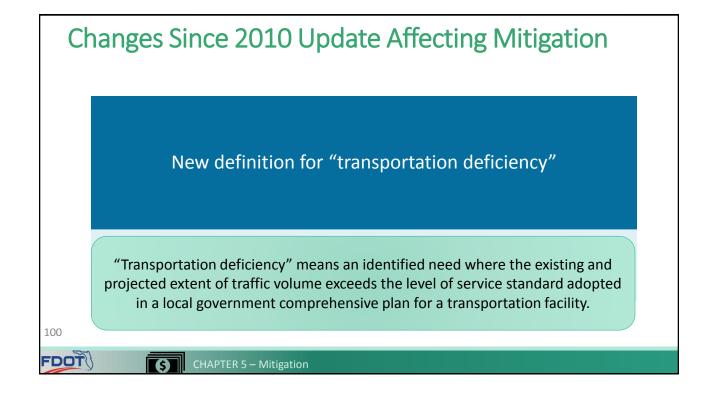


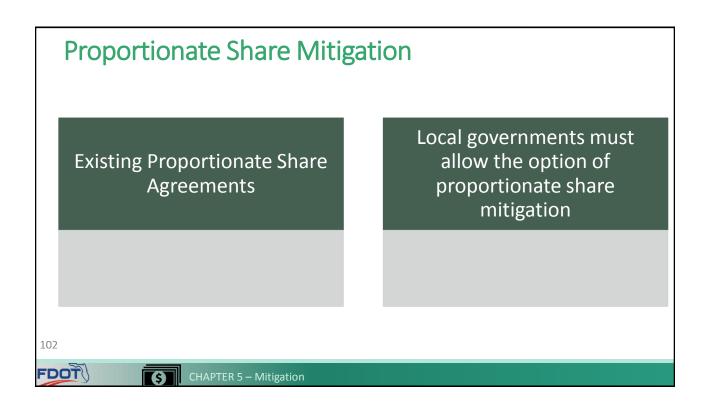


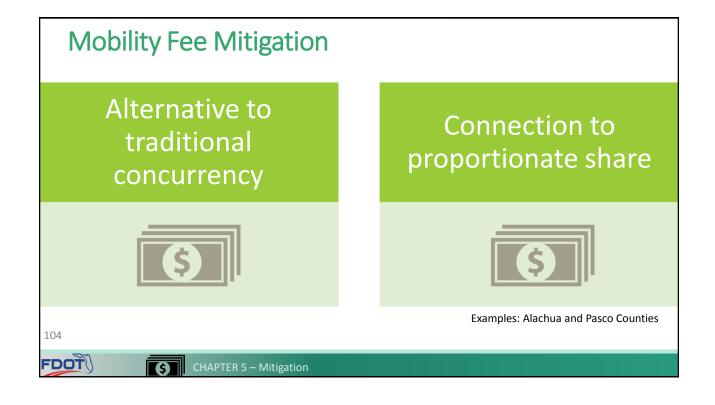


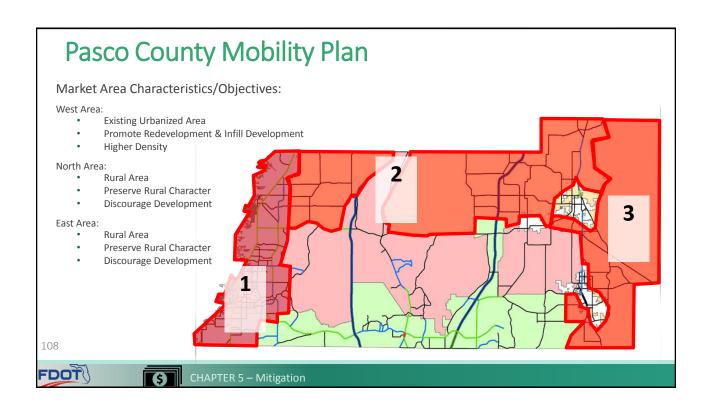


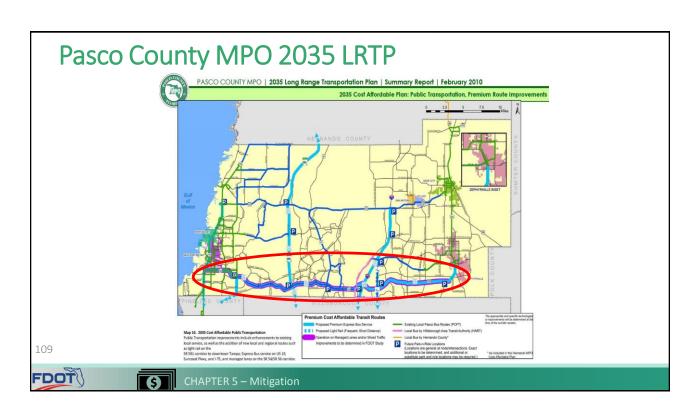


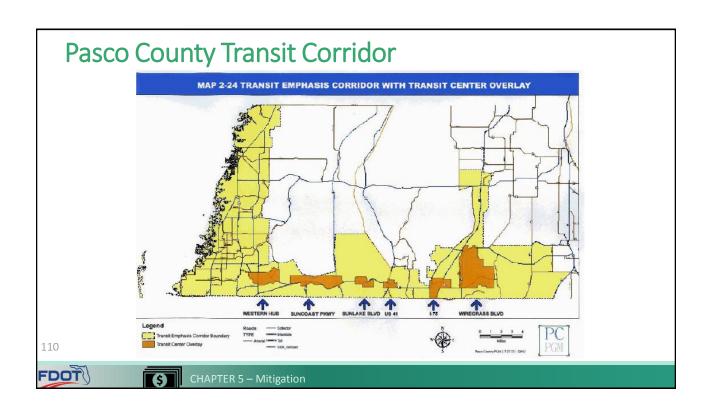


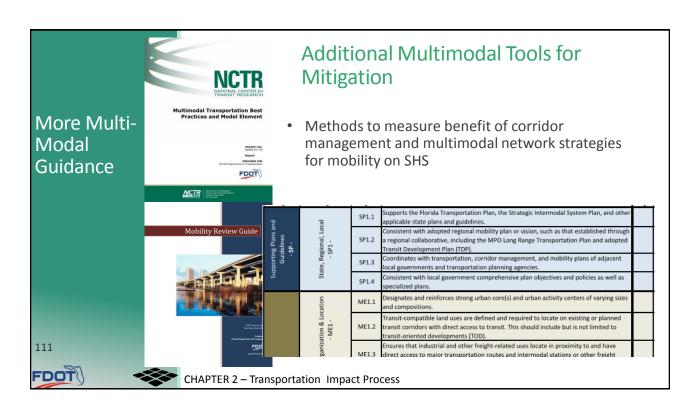


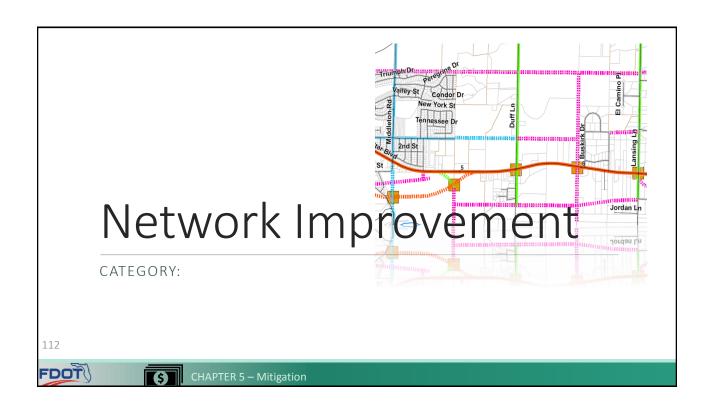


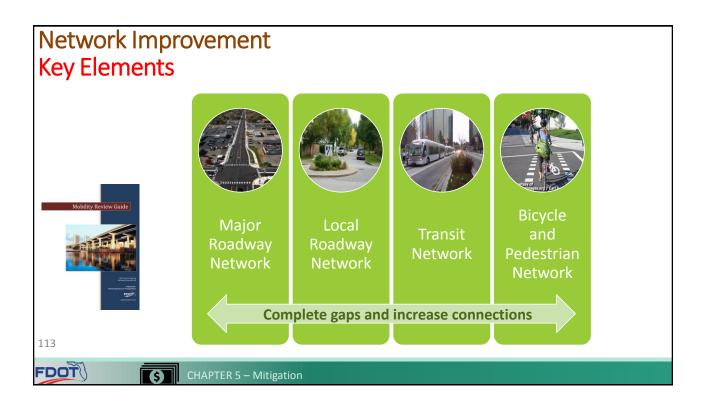


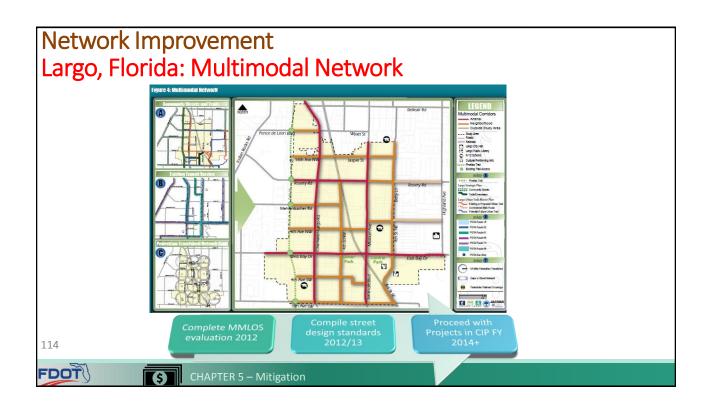


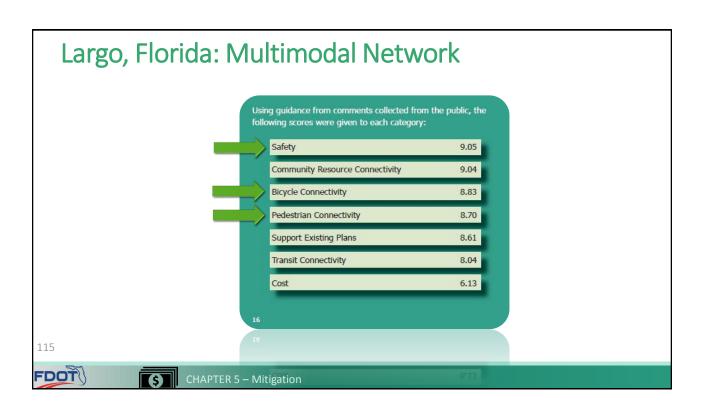




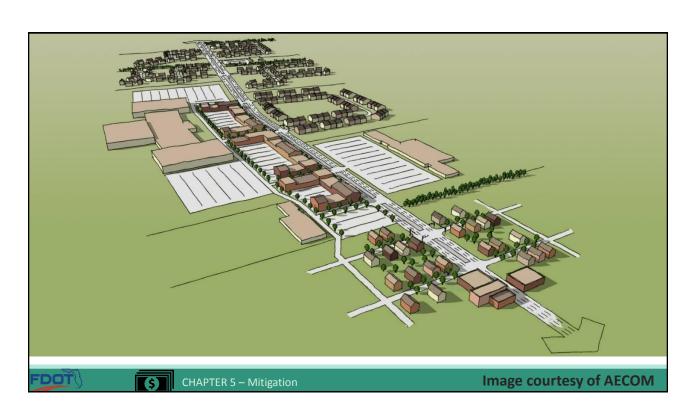














F	uture Webinar Sessions	2:30- 4:00 PM
	Session 2 – May 21st, 2015	Trip Generation of the New Development
	Transportation Impact Process	Trip Distribution
		Future Conditions Analysis
	Session 3 – June 25 th , 2015	(Continued)
	Transportation Impact Process	
	Session 4 – July 23 rd , 2015	Comprehensive Plan Amendment Process
	LGCP Reviews	Various Elements
	Developments of Regional Impact	Development of Regional Impact Review Process
		Requirements
		Checklists
	Session 5 – August 20 th , 2015	Strategies to Consider
	Mitigation	Funding Enhanced Mobility Andrew Young
ŤC	7	Future Live Training



